RUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED property at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Nineteent street.—On Tuesday afternoon, January 5, at 4 o'clock, on the prontes, by virtue of a deed of trust, dated November, 1854, and records in liber J. A. S., No. 89, foliosi 575, et seq., one of the land records for Washington county, the subscriber will sell at public auction, to the highest badder, the following described property, via:

Beginning at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and 1908 street.

WM. A. MIX, Trustee JAS. C. McGUIRE,

PRENCH DINNERS, &c .- Mons. L. Cabantous from Paris, having been taken in my employ this day, I shall perpend to furnish dimners and suppers, and parties of every depines, in the most approved style. My own as well as Moss. Castons personal supervision given to all parties, and ware of every displied. Conflectionary, pyramids, fancy and plain creams, solides, charlottes, &c., of very profuse varieties, and over one direct patterns too moulds for parties. The following extra fine direct patterns too moulds for parties.

mired patterns too moulds for parties, each dishes I will name, viz:

D'Entree Froid a la Gelee
Noix de Vean a la Saint Garat
Les Anguilles aux Beurre Montpellier
Asple de Foies Gras en Belle Voe
Galantine de Faisan a la d'Oriean
Pate a la Francalse a la Gelee
Les Chand Froid deconais aux truffs
Eallotine de Pigeon a la Gelee
Sailad d'Homand a la Bagnasia
Potago a la Reine
Potago a la Reine

D'Entros

Cotelettes de Pigeon aux Pitits Pois Tendron de Veau en Maudoinne Timbale de Maccaroni a la Parisien

at the usual prices, sounders, \$5 per week, coarders, \$1 per day; weekly boarders, \$5 per week. No. 347 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have not paid their taxes for the present year, and to all who are in arrears for previous years, that at the expiration of sixty dutys from this date, or as soon thereafter as the advertisement can be prepared all property on which the taxes may remain unpuid will be advertised and solid for the taxes, as the law enjoins.

Those who do not wish to be put to the heavy expense attendant or the advertisement and sale are requested to pay in season.

JAMES F. HALIDAY,

Continuous and the sale are requested to pay in season.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT AT C. GAUTIER'S FRENCH RESTAURANT.

THE subscriber, in order to accommodate the pubhe, gives notice that he will formish meals to weekly bearders
at his rate of \$7 per week.

Bells of fare will be furnished every day for the accommodation of
such guests, and every facility will be given to guest; to breakfest,
dine, and sup at such hours as will suit the convenience of every patrun of the establishment.

akfast from 8 till 19 o'clock

C. GAUTIER, 252 Pennaylvania avenue

OST LAND WARRANTS.—160-acre land warrants, issued to Hannah Wax, No. 57,853, dated February 21, 1857, and Margaret L. A. Cumming, No. 37,764, dated August 14th, 1856, have been lost, mislaid or stolen. All parsons are hereby no liked not to purchase them, as I have filed a caveat in the Land Office to prevent the issue of a patent, and made an application for duplicate copies.

Firm of M. Snyder & Son, Bankers, 358 Penn, avenue, Washington, D. C.

GOLD AND SILVER PURCHASED AT THE BEST RATES, FOREIGN BILLS OF EXCHANGE SOLD ON THE PRINCIPAL POINTS IN BURDPE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

GOLD CURRENCY AND VIRGINIA MONEY accounts will be opened for depositors, payable in same funds a gold, charging the current rates. Checks must be marked ac-

Sight drafts on all the principal cities in the Union sold in sums to Bonds and stocks sold on commission.
Uncurrent money bought and sold.
Land warrants purchased at the highest rates.
SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT, & CO.,
Banks

THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR, by

Instrated. London.
China, its Scenery, Architecture, Social Habits, &c., 4 vols. in 2, illustrated. London.
Constantingly and the Second of the Constantingly.

Instrated. London.

Constantinople and the Scenery of the Seven Churches of Acia Minor, 1 vol., 4to. Landon.

The Royal Gallery of Engravings, from the best pictures of the best
masters. London, 1 vol. 4to.

Syris, the Holy Land, and Asia Minor, illustrated in a series of 129

twe, 3 vols, 4to. London.

los, their rised.

France illustrated, exhibiting its Landscape Scenery, Antiquities, Efficient and Ecclesiastical Architecture, 4 vols. in 2. London.

The listory of Scotland from the earliest period to the present time, vols., with linearrations and map.

The fistory of freland, from the earliest period of the frush annals the present time, 3 vols., illustrated. London.

Westmoreland, "the British Switzerland," its Lake and Mountain

the anomal add seer port FRANCE TAYLOR.

COR SALE, on reasonable terms, a commodious and substantially-built brick dwelling-linese, with back building stateched, in Frankly row, which is one of the most beautiful and designable locations in Washington. The house contain twelve rooms POLIARD WEBB,

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

CITY OF WASHINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1857.

Samuel P. Hoover's Boot, Shoe, and Trunk Establishment.

COME and see the assortment of boots, shoes, and trunks S. P. Hoover has on hand and selling off at very reduced

Figure 2 of the control of the contr Boots and shees for boys and youns as the state of \$1.50.
Laties: Congress water-proof gaiters for \$1.75.
Morrocco double-soled boots at \$1, heeled 75 cents.
Trunks, valies, and carpet bags at cost.
Call and see for yourselves.
Ladies' snow and men's water-proof shoes.
Glistenous and French-worked slippers.
White sath and kit Congress-heeled gaiters and slippers.
Servants' shoes and boots of all descriptions.
At the Iron Hall Boot and Shoe Store,
between 9th and 10th streets,
S. P. HOOVER.

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

Sixth Ward.—Edward Wayson's, E street, between Eighth and

h streets. eventh Ward, John H. Bird. DROFESSOR J. E. CHURCHILL, Artist, resp. fully returns thanks to his friends and patrons for past ancouncent, and solicits a continuance of the same.

D'IVERNOIS' HOTEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For The bar is supplied with the choicest of wines and liquors. Game and other delicacies in season.

Hot and cold lunch from 11 o'clock, a. m., until 12, m.

Nov 22—47

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND OTHERS. Dec 9—d2w

ELIGIBLE and well-furnished apartments, singly or in suite, for rent at 504 Penn. avenue, between 24 and 3d MRS. E. LAKE.

PATENT, CLAIM, AND GENERAL AGENCY Office Southeast Corner of Seventh and F streets.

WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC ON TUESday evening, the 18th instant, the Second Annual Exhibition
of the Washington Art Association at Mr. Corcoran's Building, H street,
between 13th and 14th streets.
Admission twenty-five cents; season fickets one dollar. To be had

WANTED, by a man and his wife, having no children, a situation—the man a practical gardener and farmer, his wife a good plain cook, washer, and fromer, and a good dairy woman-both understanding their business perfectly, and can come well recommended. Please address Gardener, Georgetown post office.

AN EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION will be held at the Smithsonian Institution Washington

etry,
At 7s, o'clock, a lecture by Prof. A. Dimitry, of Washington city.
Friday, at 9, a. n., a discussion.
At 10, a. n., report of the committee on the educational statistics of the District of Columbia, with discussion.
At 11, a. m., a lecture by Richard M. Smith, esq., of Alexandria, regime. Subject.—Public adversion politically and reclaitly confermals.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!—New and second-hand planos, from the factories of Steinway & Sons, New York, Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, and of my son's factory, Philadelphia, always on hand at moderate terms.

For sale and to rent at No. 498 11th street, eight doors above Penn-Nov 19—Imeod

Fortraits of My Married Friends, in , a Unite Bio.

Uncle Bio.

White Lies a novel; by Charles Reade.

Just received and for sale by

BLANCHARD A Mor

THE CHURCHMAN'S DIARY and the Church

WEEKLY MISCELLANY OF LITERATURE AND ART.

lustrated volume entitled "Dramatic Scenes and other Poems, by Barry Cornwall," recently issued in London from the press of Chapman and Hall. The closing poem in the volume, "A Farewell to Verse," is a touching

and beautiful production. We make no apology for quoting it at the close of the following hitherto unpublished letter:

4 Gray's INN SQUARE,
London, April 27, 1841.

DEAR SEE: You have been polite enough to sake for my autograph. I send it accordingly—not because it is worth your possessing, but because you require it, and because it is of too little importance to withhold.

I am glad that any of my English friends across the water (for, after all, are we not all English?) take any pleasure in reading my small matters in verse. I wrote them when I was somewhat inexperienced. Now that I know (or imagine that I know) more about poetry, graver occupations prevent my following it. A man with

them when I was somewhat inexperienced. Now this know (or imagine that I know) more about poetry, graver occupations prevent my following it. A man with children is bound to produce guinens instead of rhymes. Yet, the Muse, though unprofitable in one sense, is pleas ant and gracious in another; and I cannot find it in my heart altogether to regret the hours I formerly bestowed upon her—wooing her, indeed, not very successfully, but nevertheless with a sufficient return to yield me some resulting time. Your obliged and sind

B. W. PROCTER.

A PAREWELL TO VERSE. Sweet muse! my friend of many years, farewell! Sweet mistress, who did never do me wrong; But still with me hast been content to dwell Through summer days and winter evenings long; weet muse, whose murmur soothed toy soul, farewell! I part with thee at last, and with thy song! Never again, unless some spirit of might,
That will not be denied, command my pen—
Never again shall I essay to write
What thou (I thought!) det'et prompt: never again
Lose me in dreams until the morning light,
Or soar with thee beyond the worlds of men.

Parewell: The plumage thous from the Worlds of mel.

Parewell: The plumage thous from of my wing:

Life and its humbler tasks henceforth are mine!

The lark no fonger down from Heaven doth bring.

That music which, in youth, I deemed divine;

The winds are mute; the river dares not sing:

Time lifts his hand, and I obey the sign!

Lord Macaulay's famous antithetical glorification of British society is an exception to the rule. It is indec to talk a deal of sad bosh; for anybody is liable, at for moves in the past, to find himself the consin of every colored coat, and was given to sleeping on other people' cellars, found to his cost when he undertook to feast "all the blood of all the Howards." Such a quantity of raga muffins came forward "proving kin" that the affrighte peer gave up his project and left the country for a trip or sented in no remote degree by honest working men this country and in Canada; the lineal representation pretty clearly vested in a worthy blacksmith in Mass chusetts; and it appears that the succession to 'the vas Lord Talbot (whose visit as Lord Ingestre to this count some of our readers doubtless remember) and Lord Ed ward Howard, has just found a new claimant in the person of a railway porter on the Great Western line. grandmother was a Talbot of the great Shrewsbury

a late London journal. It gives a very vivid idea of the personal appearance of the great essayist and his

well known to all who are acquainted with their notabili-ties. He is a short, stout, sturdy, energetic man. He has a big round face, and large, staring, and very bright hazel eyes. His hair is cut short, and his hat flung back on the crown of his head. His gait is firm and decided, with a little touch of pomposity.

"He is ever provided with an umbrella, which he swings and flourishes, and batters on the pavement with mighty thumps. He seems generally absorbed in exciting and impulsive thoughts, the traces of which he takes no pains to conceal. His face works, his lips move and mutter, his eyes gleam and flash. Squat as is his figure, and not particularly fine the features, there is an unmistakable air of mental power and energy, approaching to grandeur, about the man. He is evidently under the infin ence of the strong excitement of fiery thought. People gaze curiously at him, and stop and stare when he has passed. But he heeds no one; seems, indeed, to have utterly forgotten that he is not alone in his privacy, an

on Macaulay.
"Occasionally, however, the historian and the poe cocasionary, nowever, the historian and the poet gives still freer vent to the mental impulses which ap-pear to be continually working within him. A friend of mine lately recognised him dining in the coffee room of the Trafalgar Hotel, at Greenwich—a fashionable-white-bait house, which, it appears, he frequently patronizes. He was alone, as he generally is, and the attention of more than one of the company was attracted by his pecu-liar mutterings and fidgetiveness, and by the mute ges-tures with which he ever and anon illustrated his menta dreaming. All at once—it must have been towards the climax of the verse or prose which he was working up in his mind—Mr. Macaulay seized a massive decanter, held it a moment suspended in the air, and then dashed it down upon the table with such a hearty good will that the solid crystal flew in fragments, while the numerous parties dining round instinctively started up and stared at the curious iconoclast. Not a whit put out, however, Mr. Macaulay, who was well known to the waiters, called loudly for his bill to be made out at the bar, and then pulling, with a couple of jerks, his hat and umbrella from the stand, clapped the one carelessly on his head, and strode out flourishing the other."

A GANGIN' FIT IS AVE GETTIN' .- (Scotch.) That is, a only war. Prontaile opportunities occur to those who put themselves in the way to meet them. But the Scotch add a rider to their proverb, which points to another view of the matter—the full form runs thus: "A gangin fit is aye gettin—an it be only a thorn." "Look here." is aye gettin—an it be only a thorn. "Look here, said Jemmy Wood, of Gloucester, accosting his cashier one morning as he entered the bank, "before you were out of bed I made half a crown by changing this tenpound note for a traveller by the early coach." The cashier examined the note and said, "It is a forgery."

Krr-Kar—the name of a celebrated association, institu-Krr-Kar—the name of a celebrated association, instituted in 1688 by some young men of wit and pleasure about London, originally for convivial purposes; but it gradually assumed a political character. In the reign of Queen Anne it comprised above forty noblemen and gentlemen of the first rank, among whom were Addison, Steele, Marlborough, Walpole, &c., &c. It was originally formed in Shire Lane, London, and derived its name from Christopher Kat, who supplied the members with mutton plea. The fame of this club has been transmitted chiefly by the collection of the portraits of the members painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, himself a member, who was obliged to invent a new sized canvas, accommodated to THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

stantial compliance on the part of the constitutional con-vention with the requirements of the law organizing the Territory, and with the views of the friends of the Ne-

Territory, and with the views of the friends of the Ne-braska and Kansas act when they subnitted their policy to the judgment of the people.

If ever there was any doubt on the subject of the re-cent events in Kansas in the minds of the people, the message will, we believe, dissipate it, and any attempts on the part of ambitious or designing men to gain popu-larity with any portion of the democratic party, by ex-pressing any dissent, will be utterly futile and visionary. The democratic party North and South will raily to the support of the President, and the eminently practical, dispassionate, and conservative views he holds on the subject.

new State, equally with every old one, entire control over its local affairs, without dictation or interference; and whilst it is to be regretted that the entire Kansas consti-tution had not been submitted to the people, the Presi-dent is quite right in not regarding that neglect as a fatal objection to the admission of the State into the Union un-der it.

f State, through his term of office, as to strengthen the e confidently believe that his policy, when fully devel-

That the leaders and organs of black-republicanism should oppose the views of the Fresident upon this question is to be expected as a matter of course. Had the message been of a character to have commanded their approval, Mr. Buehanan would have found himself in the predicament of the immortal Jefferson, when that great aportla of our faith, for once, had occasion to exclaim. "What have I done that my enemy should praise me?" The very life and future existence of the black-republication of the statement of the The very life and future existence of the black-republi-can party depends upon the continuance of this Kansas controversy. Let that be settled by the admission of Kansas as a State, on the principle of congressional non-intervention, and with a constitution which recognises ly as it sprung into existence; and though it was a great mistake that the Lecompton convention did not submit the entire constitution which it framed to a vote of the people, inasmuch as it has submitted the only real question of difference, and given the people a full and fair op-portunity to decide for themselves whether they will have slavery or not; and inasmuch as no power on earth can revent them from making such amendments to their resent itself of admission under the Lecompton constitu-on, or a repudiation of all that has been done with the constantly-increasing danger to the peace of the Territory and of the whole country from a continuance of an agitawould be better to put an end to the whole matter by ad-mitting Kansas into the Union at once, and turning all her domestic troubles over to her own people to dispose

of through their own local legislature

Taking it a little out of the order of its marshalling, we would call especial attention to the President's views on the Kansas constitution—remarking, by the way, that they precisely coincide with our own sentiments, put in print before the message reached us.

That it would have been as well for the Kansas con-That it would have been us well for the Kansas con-vention to have contemplated the submission of the whole constitution to a direct popular vote, all will admit. But the main point was the slavery clause, and this alone was insisted upon by the Kansas act. It is to be presumed that the people did pronounce upon the general points of their constitution in the election of delegates; and, inleed, there seems to have been no controversy and to be no serious objection on any minor score. Hence, to set-tle a question already exaggerated beyond all due bounds, the President does not urge, but simply points out, the wisdom of ratifying the action of Kansas and admitting wisdom of ratifying the action of Kansas and admitting the new State—guarding against any partial popular en-dorsements in future cases. To act otherwise would be to throw open the whole question again for years. In the President's language, "Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important ob-jects." So say we, as well as the people generally.

From the Poughkeepide Teiegraph.

The great topic of the message, the expression of the popular will in Kausas on the question of slavery, has largely engaged public attention, and probably no document was ever presented by the Chief Magistrate of the Union to which the public mind was more intensely directed. Frankly and unequivocally the President avows that his counsels have been expressed in favor of the people of Kansas deciding for themselves, with the fullest power, this question; and he declares his warm approval of the recent example of Minnesota of submitting their new-formed constitution to the people for their acceptance or rejection. If the constitution which will be submitted to Congress for its ratification, after the citizens of Kansas have voted upon the slavery clause, should prove to the majority unsatisfactory in its details, the President declares that 'no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period.' Thus the spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska act will be fully sustained, that Perritory will assume its position as an independent State by its own volition, and its affairs will be removed from the interference of partisan disorganizors.

administration stood pletiged that the people of Kansar should have the opportunity to decide it for themselves. They had the opportunity almost directly presented in the election of the members of the constitutional conven-

make up for the current falling off in the revenue. Any material revival in trade can hardly be expected for the next two months, and during that period a part of the When the spring trade commences, the goods now in warehouse will be withdrawn for consumption, duties will then be paid, and the receipts of revenue equal the

The weekly average of the New York city banks for the week ending on the 19th is regarded as a strong state ansion except in the circulation, which has been slightly probably have been larger if strictly first-class paper had seen more freely offered for discount. The specie reserve has largely increased, although a portion of the increased loans had been withdrawn in specie for the use of southon and western banks. This increase indicates that pay ments from the country are going on without diminution During the week the receipts of specie by express from the country was nearly a million of dollars. The com

The average of the specie line being an increasing one it is believed that the actual amount in bank at the clos of business on Saturday was \$29,000,000. A large ship ment of specie to Europe was made by the steamer of Wednesday of the present week, which may cause a small apparent falling off in the next weekly average.

This is the third weekly statement published since the

resumption of specie payments, and the apprehensions of those who feared a sudden withdrawal of specie from fidence than this movement. Money remains in moderate demand. It is usual for the banks to balance their books at the close of the year, in consequence of which a slight siderable sums accumulate in bank to meet the payment of dividends falling due on the 1st of January. Their

ply of money after that date. last weekly resume. In England, financial affairs bore closing price at the latest dates being 91 a 91 with divi-Money was in fair supply at the stock exchange England was not excessive. At the bank the rate con tinues at 10 per cent., and will continue at that point until the over-issue of notes authorized by the governmen shall have been entirely withdrawn. The weekly statement of the bank for the week ending December 2d

Increase of public deposites-----£283,269

Increase of coin and bullion----- 92,795 The accounts from the continent are very gloomy, and idicate that the panic had not yet run its course, bu was spreading in all directions. At Hamburg it seems to have been unusually violent, twenty great commercial firms breaking down in a single day. Some of these had large connexions with Sweden and Norway. Several failures had also occurred in England having connexions in the same countries. In Paris, notwithstanding many favorable appearances, trade was far from being in a sat isfactory state; and a rumor is mentioned that the Credit Mobilier was in difficulty, and had sold a large quantity

of stocks to enable it to meet its engagements.

The last weekly bank statement to hand, from New Pricans, presents the following comparison with that of

error around Land.	AND ING A SECOND	FILESCHIEF CENSOR HOME MAN		
School of History and St	Dec. 12.	Dec. 5.	Leven	ment will
Loans	\$15,385,271	\$14,821,159	Inc.	\$564,112
Specie	8,841,370	8,156,756	See.	684,614
Circulation-	4,160,859	4,121,304	es di	39,555
Deposites	10,838,748	10,400,709	84	438,039
Exchange	2,838,878	3,343,893	Dec.	505,015
_	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	On the Property of the	CELEVE !	CERTS WITH SHAPE

of of feel LITERARY NOTICE.

The Diplomatic History of the Administrations of Washington and Adams, from 1789 to 1801. By William Henry Trescot. Published by Little, Brown, & Co., Boston. A small volume, of some 285 pages, bearing the above title, has been laid on our table by the publishers, Little, Brown, & Co., of Boston. Its title attracted our attention, and we have examined it with great care, and now express the pleasure which that examination has afforded us. The subject to which it refers is most ably and admirably treated; and there is no diplomatist, politician, or general reader but what will derive great benefit and advantage from its perusal. Its accomplished author has brought into a small compass a yast amount of important information, which, without such a work, can only be ac-

quired by great labor and patient investigation.

This valuable book will be found at Franck Taylor's. Pennsylvania avenue, where almost everything valuable

Incod

TORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNIassumed a political character. In the reign of quee
assumed a state of America, as taced in the Writing of Alexander
America of the Brest President is of the first rank, among whom were Addison, Steele,
and alexander in the rest sent Case, by Thomas II. heate
as a frowell, by Charles Readle.

This constitution, them, offers a plain, and as regards
of the times that the public press has spoken so strongly
in favor of the President's Mossage. '' Nor is this approval
and the first rank, among whom were Addison, Steele,
Mariberough, Walpole, &c., &c., it was originally formed to the first rank, among whom were Addison, Steele,
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Mariberough, Walpole, &c., &c., it was originally formed to the first rank, among whom we

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

1st auditor

'a hard-money government." They had a recent and

prevent a resort to such fatal expedients.

Accordingly, they ordained that nothing but silver and gold should be a legal tender in the United States, and that "no State should emit bills of credit, or make any-thing but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts." One would suppose, had not experience demon-strated the contrary, that these provisions were sufficient to secure to the United States for all time to come a ne they were known by no other name than

minently in the class of delinquents. Lam old ough to remember the opposition of many distinguishmen to this measure. But the government wanted mey, the bank was willing to loan it if they would fur-England originally obtained its charter by bribing the and every national bank in Europe. All | ur hard their and the people were sold to a money corporation on which government conferred the means of robbing them without directly picking their pockets.

The precedent being thus established, and the right of a State to issue bills of credit (by deputy) tacitly recognised by the general government becoming thus a sharer in the spoils of the people, the result was almost una-voidable. Sefting aside all discussion of the great con-stitutional question of the right of a State to issue bills of credit, it was argued, with some degree of justice, that if banks were really a great public benefit to a State, right. This reasoning would have been perfectly logical provided such a right had existed. Every State, accordngly, began to exercise the right at pleasure, and, as is always the case, a position before untenable became al most impregnable by being defended by an array of pre-

of an established right.

But, it will be asked, how is this legalized outlaw what we have done, or remedy the evils which have of the constitution? I refrain from presenting any scheme for that purpose, because it is much easier to point out abuses than apply a remedy; and, to deal frankly with you, it is my firm conviction that in this case there seen our State legislatures cobbling and thickering at this old kettle, which has only leaked the more at every radical reform—if such be possible without destroying the whole system—are deeply implanted in the nature of for its indulgence, are too great for flesh and blood to bear. By our banking system it is rendered the interest because every such violation increases their profits and their dividends. Every debt they incur to the public is a source of gain to them, and thus a premium or evading or violating the laws. After having afforded both the temptation and the opportunity, does the legisature suppose that bank directors and bank officers are lifferent from other men, and that they can fatten then

The experiment has, I should think, been tried often enough, and failed often enough to satisfy any reasonable are innate, incurable, and beyond the reach of legislative visdom or virtue. These slippery n body or soul, and without any personal responsibility. seem to have been created purposely to defy or evade the laws with impunity, and one might as well shoot at a shadow as attempt to bring down one of this species of

But methinks I see your readers holding up their hands

in holy horror, and hear them exclaiming, "What! would

you abolish banks of issue altogether, and at one blow arest the public prosperity through every branch of busi ness? Would you deprive the merchant and manufac-turer of the privilege of trading on the capital of others liminish the wages of labor, throw thousands of indus trious people out of employment, and turn the whole world upside down?" Even so, my friends; I would evils would be a blessing in disguise, that others are imaginary, and that all of them would be but temporary. They would not last as long as the effects o bank reactions, revulsions, contractions, expansions, and suspensions, that are perpetually throwing the country into convulsions, and once over they would never return. The cure would be radical, and we should be forever freed from those harassing vicissitudes that not only try the purses, but the integrity of man, every one of which is far more injurious to the permanent pros perity of the country and the happiness of individuals than would be the utter annihilation of the rotten, incurable system of banking, which has done more to arrest the natural and wholesome progress of the country, to injure the national character, and corrupt private and public morals than all other causes combined. I don't require you to endorse these sentiments. They

are too radical, and, in the cant of the day, radicalism is scouted by all genteel people, especially in England.
Now, for my part, I would not give much for any reform
that was not radical. All other reforms are but temporary
expedients for putting off the evil day, and only insure
its return with new aggravations. Instead of grappling manfully with the enemy, and choking him outright at the risk of getting a few scratches, we flatter ourselves with having done wonders by tying his hands with a pleases. We act like the nervous patient, who prefers We prefer risking a return of the gout rather than resort The President's Message.—We agree with the Washington Union that 'it is one of the gratifying indications feel and acknowledge the disease, yet shrink from the